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* * * * * * * * * *   Welcome to STN International   * * * * * * * * * *

 NEWS  1           Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
 NEWS  2           "Ask CAS" for self-help around the clock
 NEWS  3  SEP 09   CA/CAplus records now contain indexing from 1907 to the
                   present
 NEWS  4  Jul 15   Data from 1960-1976 added to RDISCLOSURE
 NEWS  5  Jul 21   Identification of STN records implemented
 NEWS  6  Jul 21   Polymer class term count added to REGISTRY
 NEWS  7  Jul 22   INPADOC: Basic index (/BI) enhanced; Simultaneous Left and
                   Right Truncation available
 NEWS  8  AUG 05   New pricing for EUROPATFULL and PCTFULL effective
                   August 1, 2003
 NEWS  9  AUG 13   Field Availability (/FA) field enhanced in BEILSTEIN
 NEWS 10  AUG 15   PATDPAFULL: one FREE connect hour, per account, in
                   September 2003
 NEWS 11  AUG 15   PCTGEN: one FREE connect hour, per account, in
                   September 2003
 NEWS 12  AUG 15   RDISCLOSURE: one FREE connect hour, per account, in
                   September 2003
 NEWS 13  AUG 15   TEMA: one FREE connect hour, per account, in
                   September 2003
 NEWS 14  AUG 18   Data available for download as a PDF in RDISCLOSURE
 NEWS 15  AUG 18   Simultaneous left and right truncation added to PASCAL
 NEWS 16  AUG 18   FROSTI and KOSMET enhanced with Simultaneous Left and Righ
                   Truncation
 NEWS 17  AUG 18   Simultaneous left and right truncation added to ANABSTR

 NEWS EXPRESS  April 4 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V6.01a, CURRENT
               MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0b(ENG) AND V6.0Jb(JP),
               AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 01 APRIL 2003
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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 09:41:44 ON 22 SEP 2003

=> file medline biosis caplus
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=> s (array or microarray or biochip) and (centrifug?)
L1          569 (ARRAY OR MICROARRAY OR BIOCHIP) AND (CENTRIFUG?)

=> s (microarray or biochip) and (centrifug?)
L2           62 (MICROARRAY OR BIOCHIP) AND (CENTRIFUG?)

=> s l2 and (DNA or nucleic or oligo?)
L3           37 L2 AND (DNA OR NUCLEIC OR OLIGO?)

=> dup rem l3
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L3
L4           31 DUP REM L3 (6 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d 1-31 ti

L4   ANSWER 1 OF 31  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
TI   Preparation of purified enterochromaffin cells and their uses is
     identifying genes specifically involved in enterochromaffin
     cell-associated disorders

L4   ANSWER 2 OF 31  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
TI   Methods for detecting proteins and enzymes in tissues samples using
     oligonucleotide identification tags

L4   ANSWER 3 OF 31  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
TI   RT-PCR method for simultaneous detection of blood tumor markers and for
     diagnosing or monitoring treatment of mammary carcinoma

L4   ANSWER 4 OF 31  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
TI   Compositions and methods of production and use of polydiazoaminotyrosine

L4   ANSWER 5 OF 31  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
TI   Biochip including carbon nanotubes and method for sample separation
     using the same

L4   ANSWER 6 OF 31  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
TI   Methods, reagents and kits for isolating RNA from environmental or
     biological samples

L4   ANSWER 7 OF 31  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
TI   Methods and kits for gene expression profiling of acellular blood samples
     for identification of disease markers useful in diagnosis

L4   ANSWER 8 OF 31  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
TI   DASH-2: Flexible, low-cost, and high-throughput SNP genotyping by dynamic
     allele-specific hybridization on membrane arrays

L4   ANSWER 9 OF 31  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
TI   Isolation of membrane-bound polysomal RNA

L4   ANSWER 10 OF 31  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
TI   A micro valve apparatus using micro bead and method for controlling the
     same

L4   ANSWER 11 OF 31  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
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TI Processes for producing coated magnetic microparticles and uses thereof

L4 ANSWER 12 OF 31 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
TI Regulatory element complex formation-based methods for determining the biological effects of compounds on gene expression

L4 ANSWER 13 OF 31 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
TI In vitro cell interaction culture system for drug screening

L4 ANSWER 14 OF 31 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
TI Chromatographic separation coupled with mass spectrometry for quantitative detection of prostate specific membrane antigen and other prostatic markers

L4 ANSWER 15 OF 31 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
TI Probe carrier and its production method

L4 ANSWER 16 OF 31 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
TI A method for direct genetic analysis of fetal cells by using fluorescence beacon probes in situ hybridization

L4 ANSWER 17 OF 31 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
TI Method for the purification of double-stranded **DNA** on a solid phase followed by PCR and hybridization

L4 ANSWER 18 OF 31 MEDLINE on STN
TI Protein-protein interactions among C-4 demethylation enzymes involved in yeast sterol biosynthesis.

L4 ANSWER 19 OF 31 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN DUPLICATE 1
TI Creating arrays by **centrifugation**.

L4 ANSWER 20 OF 31 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 2
TI Transcriptional profiling of a human papillomavirus 33-positive squamous epithelial cell line which acquired a selective growth advantage after viral integration.

L4 ANSWER 21 OF 31 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
TI Radical-generating coordination complexes as tools for rapid and effective fragmentation and fluorescent labeling of **nucleic** acids for microchip hybridization

L4 ANSWER 22 OF 31 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
TI **MICROARRAY** EXPRESSION ANALYSIS OF HUMAN PERIPHERAL BLOOD MONONUCLEAR CELLS TREATED WITH CLOMIPRAMINE.

L4 ANSWER 23 OF 31 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
TI Biochips for the automated processing and storage of clinical samples

L4 ANSWER 24 OF 31 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
TI Automated apparatus for biological analysis using biochips

L4 ANSWER 25 OF 31 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
TI Method for isolating, identifying and cataloging polynucleotides encoding proteins assocd. with endoplasmic reticulum

L4 ANSWER 26 OF 31 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
TI Apparatus for biomolecular array hybridization facilitated by agitation during **centrifuging**

L4 ANSWER 27 OF 31 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

TI Automated system for treatment, signal acquisition, and analysis of bioarrays

L4 ANSWER 28 OF 31 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 3
TI Portable system for microbial sample preparation and **oligonucleotide microarray** analysis.

L4 ANSWER 29 OF 31 MEDLINE on STN
TI **Microarray** identification of FMRP-associated brain mRNAs and altered mRNA translational profiles in fragile X syndrome.

L4 ANSWER 30 OF 31 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
TI Apoptosis signals in atopy and asthma measured with cDNA arrays

L4 ANSWER 31 OF 31 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 4
TI Improved NlaIII digestion of PAGE-purified 102 bp ditags by addition of a single purification step in both the SAGE and microSAGE protocols.

=> d 17, 19 24 bib ab

L4 ANSWER 17 OF 31 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
Full Text
AN 2002:609510 CAPLUS
DN 137:136039
TI Method for the purification of double-stranded **DNA** on a solid phase followed by PCR and hybridization
IN Pluester, Wilhelm; Kunze, Peter; Kolzau, Thomas
PA Eppendorf Ag, Germany
SO Ger. Offen., 4 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DT Patent
LA German
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	DE 10104025	A1	20020814	DE 2001-10104025	20010131
	US 2003022193	A1	20030130	US 2002-60465	20020130
PRAI	DE 2001-10104025	A	20010131		

AB The invention concerns the purifn. of double-stranded **DNA** by immobilizing it to a solid surface followed by the processing of the isolated **DNA** on the same surface. Solid surfaces of chips, tips, **centrifuge** tubes are used; the surfaces are pretreated with receptors, e.g. zinc-finger-type probes, **DNA**-binding poliamides, streptavidin-biotin system etc. Procedures following purifn. are PCR and hybridization.
RE.CNT 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 19 OF 31 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
Full Text
DUPLICATE 1
AN 2002:422584 BIOSIS
DN PREV200200422584
TI Creating arrays by **centrifugation**.
AU Jobs, Magnus; Howell, W. Mathias; Brookes, Anthony J. (1)
CS (1) Center for Genomics and Bioinformatics, Karolinska Institute, Berzelius vag, S-171 77, Stockholm: anthony.brookes@cgb.ki.se Sweden
SO BioTechniques, (June, 2002) Vol. 32, No. 6, pp. 1322-1329.
http://www.biotechniques.com. print.
ISSN: 0736-6205.
DT Article

LA English
AB We describe a fast, low-cost, and reliable way of creating arrays from sample molecules of interest present within microformatted sample vessels (such as 1536-well microplates). The principle involves simple **centrifugal** transfer of molecules of interest onto a solid planar or membrane surfaces placed over the initial sample vessel. Tools and procedures are presented that validate the robustness and precision of this facile solution to an otherwise difficult problem in modern molecular genetics. The availability of transferred **DNA** molecules for hybridization is also demonstrated. In conclusion, this "**centrifugal**-array" concept should help research studies to be applied on ever-greater scales with very simple machinery.

L4 ANSWER 24 OF 31 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
Full Text
AN 2001:677075 CAPLUS
DN 135:223747
TI Automated apparatus for biological analysis using biochips
IN Gazeau, Michel
PA Genomic S.A., Fr.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 15 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA French
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2001067112	A2	20010913	WO 2001-FR714	20010309
	WO 2001067112	A3	20021219		
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	FR 2806165	A1	20010914	FR 2000-3137	20000309
	FR 2806165	B1	20030117		
	EP 1287327	A2	20030305	EP 2001-915458	20010309
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
	US 2003059341	A1	20030327	US 2002-236530	20020906
PRAI	FR 2000-3137	A	20000309		
	WO 2001-FR714	W	20010309		

AB The invention concerns the automaton for an anal. app. characterized by a rotor supporting a reactor which has a stirrer consisting of a thin blade which is supported on the lower part of the **biochip** which forms a solid angle retaining a small vol. of water. From this position, the reactor then presses on the **biochip** spreading the retained water on its surface without air bubbles. The rotor may also completely penetrate the body of the reactor to enable the **biochip** holder to slide for anal. Diagrams describing the app. assembly are given.

=> d 26-31 bib ab

L4 ANSWER 26 OF 31 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
Full Text
AN 2001:792271 CAPLUS
DN 135:299497

TI Apparatus for biomolecular array hybridization facilitated by agitation during **centrifuging**
IN Gordon, Gary B.
PA Agilent Technologies, Inc., USA
SO U.S., 10 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 3

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 6309875	B1	20011030	US 2000-514975	20000229
	US 6593143	B1	20030715	US 2000-614534	20000711
	US 2003104391	A1	20030605	US 2001-971867	20011004
	US 2002052042	A1	20020502	US 2001-10020	20011205
PRAI	US 2000-514975	A2	20000229		
	US 2000-576690	A2	20000523		
	US 2000-590934	A1	20000608		
	US 2001-971867	A1	20011004		

AB Array hybridization can be facilitated by agitating a reaction cell subject to **centrifugal** force greater than 1G. A two-dimensional hybridization array is preferably oriented generally orthogonal to the **centrifugal** force. Agitation involves titling the array back and forth about an axis, preferably parallel to a **centrifuge** axis. The **centrifugal** force serves, in a sense, as supergravity helping to overcome non-specific binding forces (viscous forces and other forces at the liq.-solid boundary) that limit the rate of liq. flow. Thus, the agitation rate and the related replenishment rate can be increased. The agitation causes the sample liq. to wash back and forth across the array, which remains protected by a thin liq. film. The resulting "tidal" motion, results in thorough mixing of the sample liq. In addn., since only a thin film is required over much of the array, typically costly sample vol. can be reduced. Thus, faster hybridization with lower sample vols. can be achieved.

RE.CNT 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 27 OF 31 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
Full Text
AN 2001:892321 CAPLUS
DN 136:2445
TI Automated system for treatment, signal acquisition, and analysis of bioarrays
IN Gazeau, Michel
PA Genomic S.A., Fr.
SO Fr. Demande, 13 pp.
CODEN: FRXXBL
DT Patent
LA French
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	FR 2806166	A1	20010914	FR 2000-3139	20000309
	FR 2806166	B1	20021115		
	US 2003059930	A1	20030327	US 2002-238863	20020909
PRAI	FR 2000-3139	A	20000309		
	WO 2001-FR717	A1	20010309		

AB The invention concerns the use of a reactor for the biol. anal. with a **biochip**. The **biochip** is characterized by a rotor supporting a reactor which has a stirrer consisting of a thin blade which is supported on the lower part of the **biochip** which forms a solid angle retaining a small vol. of water. From this position, the reactor then presses on the

biochip spreading the retained water on its surface without air bubbles. The rotor may also completely penetrate the body of the reactor to enable the **biochip** holder to slide for anal. Diagrams describing the app. assembly are given.

L4 ANSWER 28 OF 31 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 3
Full Text
AN 2001381359 MEDLINE
DN 21091989 PubMed ID: 11157263
TI Portable system for microbial sample preparation and **oligonucleotide microarray** analysis.
AU Bavykin S G; Akowski J P; Zakhariev V M; Barsky V E; Perov A N; Mirzabekov A D
CS BioChip Technology Center, Argonne National Laboratory, Argonne, Illinois 60439, USA.
SO APPLIED AND ENVIRONMENTAL MICROBIOLOGY, (2001 Feb) 67 (2) 922-8.
Journal code: 7605801. ISSN: 0099-2240.
CY United States
DT (EVALUATION STUDIES)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 200107
ED Entered STN: 20010709
Last Updated on STN: 20010709
Entered Medline: 20010705
AB We have developed a three-component system for microbial identification that consists of (i) a universal syringe-operated silica minicolumn for successive **DNA** and RNA isolation, fractionation, fragmentation, fluorescent labeling, and removal of excess free label and short **oligonucleotides**; (ii) microarrays of immobilized **oligonucleotide** probes for 16S rRNA identification; and (iii) a portable battery-powered device for imaging the hybridization of fluorescently labeled RNA fragments with the arrays. The minicolumn combines a guanidine thiocyanate method of **nucleic** acid isolation with a newly developed hydroxyl radical-based technique for **DNA** and RNA labeling and fragmentation. **DNA** and RNA can also be fractionated through differential binding of double- and single-stranded forms of **nucleic** acids to the silica. The procedure involves sequential washing of the column with different solutions. No vacuum filtration steps, phenol extraction, or **centrifugation** is required. After hybridization, the overall fluorescence pattern is captured as a digital image or as a Polaroid photo. This three-component system was used to discriminate Escherichia coli, Bacillus subtilis, Bacillus thuringiensis, and human HL60 cells. The procedure is rapid: beginning with whole cells, it takes approximately 25 min to obtain labeled **DNA** and RNA samples and an additional 25 min to hybridize and acquire the **microarray** image using a stationary image analysis system or the portable imager.

L4 ANSWER 29 OF 31 MEDLINE on STN
Full Text
AN 2001673195 MEDLINE
DN 21575871 PubMed ID: 11719188
TI **Microarray** identification of FMRP-associated brain mRNAs and altered mRNA translational profiles in fragile X syndrome.
CM Comment in: Cell. 2001 Nov 30;107(5):555-7
AU Brown V; Jin P; Ceman S; Darnell J C; O'Donnell W T; Tenenbaum S A; Jin X; Feng Y; Wilkinson K D; Keene J D; Darnell R B; Warren S T
CS Howard Hughes Medical Institute, Department of Human Genetics, Department of Pediatrics, Atlanta, GA 30322, USA.
NC PO1 HD35576 (NICHD)
R37 HD20521 (NICHD)

RO1 HD40647 (NICHD)
RO1 NS34389 (NINDS)
SO CELL, (2001 Nov 16) 107 (4) 477-87.
Journal code: 0413066. ISSN: 0092-8674.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 200201
ED Entered STN: 20011126
Last Updated on STN: 20020426
Entered Medline: 20020108
AB Fragile X syndrome results from the absence of the RNA binding FMR protein. Here, mRNA was coimmunoprecipitated with the FMRP ribonucleoprotein complex and used to interrogate microarrays. We identified 432 associated mRNAs from mouse brain. Quantitative RT-PCR confirmed some to be >60-fold enriched in the immunoprecipitant. In parallel studies, mRNAs from polyribosomes of fragile X cells were used to probe microarrays. Despite equivalent cytoplasmic abundance, 251 mRNAs had an abnormal polyribosome profile in the absence of FMRP. Although this represents <2% of the total messages, 50% of the coimmunoprecipitated mRNAs with expressed human orthologs were found in this group. Nearly 70% of those transcripts found in both studies contain a G quartet structure, demonstrated as an in vitro FMRP target. We conclude that translational dysregulation of mRNAs normally associated with FMRP may be the proximal cause of fragile X syndrome, and we identify candidate genes relevant to this phenotype.

L4 ANSWER 30 OF 31 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
Full Text
AN 2001:193861 CAPLUS
DN 135:149344
TI Apoptosis signals in atopy and asthma measured with cDNA arrays
AU Brutsche, M. H.; Brutsche, I. C.; Wood, P.; Brass, A.; Morrison, N.; Rattay, M.; Mogulkoc, N.; Simler, N.; Craven, M.; Custovic, A.; Egan, J. J. G.; Woodcock, A.
CS North-West Lung Research Centre, South Manchester University Hospital Wythenshawe, Manchester, UK
SO Clinical and Experimental Immunology (2001), 123(2), 181-187
CODEN: CEXIAL; ISSN: 0009-9104
PB Blackwell Science Ltd.
DT Journal
LA English
AB A variety of studies have stressed the importance of the control of inflammatory cell longevity and the balance of pro-survival and pro-apoptotic signaling. Recently, asthma was found to be assocd. with reduced apoptosis of inflammatory cells in lung tissue. The aim of the study was to investigate the systemic activation of apoptosis pathways using cDNA array technol. in atopy and asthma. Eighteen atopic asthmatics (AA), eight atopic non-asthmatic (AN) and 14 healthy control subjects (C) were included in the study. Peripheral blood mononuclear cells were sepd. with gradient **centrifugation**, mRNA purified and the reverse-transcribed probes hybridized to cDNA arrays. The signals were compared by standardizing to the 100 most expressed genes and group differences assessed with the Mann-Whitney U-test. We found a concerted up-regulation of several pro-survival cytokines and growth factors in AN and AA. FAS and FASL were not differentially expressed, but FAST kinase was over-expressed in AN and AA. The tumor necrosis factor pathway was activated in AN and AA with increased cytokine and receptor levels and increased TRAF2, an intracellular signaling product. There were indications of a down-regulated p53 system. In contrast, the Bcl-2 family of genes showed a net pro-apoptotic profile in AN and AA. The group of

caspases showed a const. gene expression pattern in all groups. In conclusion, significant differences in the expression of apoptosis-related genes were found in peripheral blood of atopic Fetal individuals with and without asthma. CDNA array technol. proved to be useful and may be complementary to **DNA**-based studies in order to analyze interactive and multidimensional pathways as shown here for apoptosis.

RE.CNT 31 THERE ARE 31 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 31 OF 31 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 4
Full Text
AN 2000330650 MEDLINE
DN 20330650 PubMed ID: 10871385
TI Improved NlaIII digestion of PAGE-purified 102 bp ditags by addition of a single purification step in both the SAGE and microSAGE protocols.
AU Angelastro J M; Klimaschewski L P; Vitolo O V
CS Department of Pathology and Taub Center for Alzheimer's Disease Research and Center for Neurobiology and Behavior, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, New York, NY 10032, USA..
jma14@columbia.edu
SO NUCLEIC ACIDS RESEARCH, (2000 Jun 15) 28 (12) E62.
Journal code: 0411011. ISSN: 1362-4962.
CY ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 200007
ED Entered STN: 20000728
Last Updated on STN: 20010521
Entered Medline: 20000718
AB Despite the success of **microarray** technologies, serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE) still remains the only technique that allows an accurate quantitative and qualitative analysis of cell transcription in a variety of physiological and pathological conditions. Nevertheless, the efficiency of SAGE is limited by the numerous gel purification steps required and these increase the possibility of contamination and reduce or inhibit the activity of the enzymes used in the protocol. In order to eliminate this problem, we have modified the original protocol by adding a single purification step before NLA:III digestion of the ditags. This allows us to increase the yield of digested ditags without reducing the amount of **DNA** or affecting the subsequent concatemerization.

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COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	45.36	45.57

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-3.26	-3.26

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FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.
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